FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO UN OBSERVER MEETS WITH FINDLEY, JESSE JACKSON

JN140717 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 14 Sept 79

[Text] PLO UN observer Zuhdi at-Tarazi has met with U.S. Congressman Paul Findley and with Rev Jesse Jackson, one of the U.S. black leaders. Jackson stated that he will leave for Lebanon in a few weeks to meet with brother leader Abu 'Ammar.

VOP REPORTS YASIR 'ARAFAT'S ACTIVITIES IN MADRID

JN140650 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 14 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Official talks between PLO Executive Committee Chairman brother Abu 'Ammar and Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez began in the Spanish Prime Ministry at 1700 yesterday.

During the 2-hour meeting, brother Abu 'Ammar explained the Middle East situation following the Camp David agreements and their negative impact on the Palestinian and Arab cause. Abu 'Ammar also reviewed the Euro-Arab dialog.

The Spanish prime minister expressed his understanding, appreciation of, and sympathy with the Palestinian people's struggle and their just cause, under the leadership of the PLO. He also reaffirmed his country's firm position on the Palestinian and Arab cause.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere, denoting the strong relations that exist between the Palestinian and Spanish people.

At 2100 yesterday, brother Abu 'Ammar received Spanish Communist Party Secretary General Santiago Carrillo. The 90-minute meeting was held in an atmosphere of understanding and solidarity.

Carrillo expressed his complete solidarity with the PLO and stated that the Spanish Communist Party will continue to support the Palestinian people's just struggle, under the PLO.

At 2300 yesterday, brother Abu 'Ammar received Spanish Socialist Party temporary Secretary General de Carvajal. A fruitful exchange of views took place.

De Carvajal stated that his party is committed to recognition of the PLO and to support of its struggle, until it establishes its independent state on Palestinian soil.

ABU IYAD CHAIRS PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEETING 13 SEP

JN131818 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 13 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member and official in charge of the Palestinian revolution's Unified Security Committee, chaired a meeting of the Palestinian revolution's expanded security committee at noon today.

The participants discussed the recent developments in the Lebanese arena, particularly in southern Lebanon, in light of the continuous Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian masses.

HEBRON MAYOR MAKES STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY

LD130922 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0753 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Fahd al-Qawasimi, mayor of Hebron in the occupied West Bank, said in a statement published here today that the establishment of an independent Palestinian state is the alternative to the plan of autonomy proposed for the occupied West Bank and the Gaza sector.

Al-Qawasimi told the Kuwait AL-QABAS that the rejection of the Camp David agreements and the autonomy plan emanating from these agreements by the Palestinians in the West Bank does not mean that they reject peace "because peace guarantees our rights and restores our dignity. As for the autonomy, we consider it tantamount to giving legitimacy to the occupation to remain on our homeland forever."

He said that the Israelis consider the West Bank and the Gaza sector as Israeli territory, and that their aim behind the autonomy is "to turn the Palestinian people into a minority that rules itself in the daily affairs of education, health and social affairs."

Replying to a question connected with coordination between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Al-Qawasimi pointed out that such coordination is not being accomplished as we wish. He attributed this to the fact that the Palestinians in the two regions have been cut off from each other for 20 years between the wars of 1948 and 1967. However, he added, attempts are now being made to restore contacts between the two regions despite the counterattempts which the occupation authorities are trying to create to keep the Palestinian people divided.

Al-Qawasimi (warned) against the attempts by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to find an alternative from among the Palestinians in the occupied territories to the PLO through the meetings which he is holding with leading Palestinian figures on the bank and in the strip. He pointed out that the personalities which met Dayan had declared in his presence "that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of our people."

He attacked the views of certain Egyptian officials and journalists about conditions in the occupied territories, saying: "It appears that the Egyptian press imagines that the question of the Palestinian people is a question of the availability or nonavailability of food, drink and work, namely a question of daily existence. They forget that the Palestinian question is a question of a people and a question of 30 years' searching for an identity, a homeland and land."

BAHRAIN

INTERIOR MINISTER ON GULF SECURITY, RELATIONS WITH IRAN

JN140853 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0705 14 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 14 September--Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah has affirmed that meetings among the Gulf states have been going on for a long time on various levels. Security, economic and political cooperation is continuing and growing stronger, he added.

In an interview published in the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' today on the real facts behind recent events in Bahrain, the Bahraini interior minister expressed his belief that the formulation of a unified security plan, to be submitted to a Gulf conference is premature. He said: The events in any Gulf state have repercussions on other states, because they all share the same destiny.

The Bahraini interior minister affirmed that if there are moves aimed against the region, all indications suggest that there is a connection among these moves. He called on the sons of the region to understand this and to be aware of the magnitude and designs of the dangers threatening the area.

On the link between recent events in Bahrain and what is happening in the Arab arena in general, the Bahraini minister explained that Bahrain is part of the Arab nation. What happens in the Arab area at large affects Bahrain and the Gulf. The schemes that are being hatched are not restricted to a small area like the Gulf, but extend to a wider circle.

Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah ibn Hamid Al Khalifah warned that any illegal or unauthorized demonstration will be banned and that strict measures will be taken against such demonstrations. The instigators and organizers of such demonstrations will be struck with an iron fist. No moves of any kind or form will be allowed to infiltrate Bahrain or the Gulf region.

The Bahraini minister criticized the press, particularly the Western press, for its attempts to exaggerate recent events in Bahrain and to paint a different picture of the real state of affairs in Bahrain.

On the facts of Hadi Modarresi's arrest, the Bahraini interior minister said: Modarresi was not harmed. He was neither arrested nor imprisoned. He was only asked to leave Bahrain in order to renew his passport, which was issued in the UAE. He was taken straight from his home to the airport, and the whole operation took only 3 hours. He explained that Hadi Modarresi entered Bahrain 3 years ago and was welcomed as a guest. However, the authorities later discovered that he is wanted by various quarters and that he is involved in matters that have nothing to do with religion.

In the interview, the Bahraini interior minister denied that religious scholars in Bahrain have submitted an official petition to any official quarter. He explained that some pamphlets were prepared by certain people and circulated in the market in the form of leaflets. These were exploited in a way that is not in harmony with the conduct and traditions of this society. They were also exploited both domestically and abroad.

The Bahraini minister stressed that there is no room in Bahrain for people who want to exploit certain occasions and demonstrations by linking them with other concepts or for foreign political forces that want to exploit this situation. The public knows the economic and security situation in Bahrain very well.

The Bahraini minister described his country's relations with Iran as close and strong. He said: The Arab states and the Gulf want this relationship to grow and prosper and to be a strong force in boosting the Arab cause and repulsing the nation's enemies. He added that the opportunity should not be provided to those who want to disturb relations between the Arab world and its Muslim neighbor, Iran. He affirmed that such a disturbance would not serve the Arab nation's objectives.

AFP INTERVIEWS INFORMATION MINISTER ON GULF SECURITY

NC131135 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 13 Sep 79 NC

[Michel Tourguy report]

[Text] Manama, Bahrain, Sep 13 (AFP)--Gulf prime ministers are expected to meet here before the end of the month to try and work out a common strategy for defense and internal security.

Bahrain's Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad told AFP today that this conference was needed because of the use that countries outside the Gulf had made of events there, rather than because of the events themselves. "On a local level nothing major and nothing serious is happening but the slightest problem, the slightest incident can be magnified from the outside", he said.

His comments follow reports at the end of last month that Britain and the United States were considering the possibility of helping maintain peace and security in the world's leading oil exporting region. These reports followed a warning by U.S. naval authorities at the beginning of August that Palestinian guerrillas might try and sink a supertanker to block the narrow Straits of Hormuz leading to the area. They also followed a decision by Lloyds, the maritime insurance underwriter, to declare the Gulf region a war zone and charge an additional insurance premium for shipping there.

Mr al-Mu'ayyad said that for various reasons, [words indistinct] situation in the Gulf. In this way, for example, Lloyds of London increased their premium for ships in the region or arms sellers increased the number of orders for weapons.

Mr al-Mu'ayyad noted, however, that the West should understand that it was "not in its best interest to create instability in the Gulf", he said. "This would be as catastrophic for the West as for Arab countries", he added. The "magnification" of local events could affect the region's economy "with all the consequences that that implied as much for the Gulf countries as for their trading partners in Europe or America," he said.

The minister said that the Gulf authorities had taken no special steps to prevent various demonstrations that had taken place in Bahrain and elsewhere recently in support of the Islamic revolution in Iran. The authorities, however, had to remain vigilant and distinguish between people wanting to demonstrate their sympathy for a historic movement and those who wanted "to spread insecurity to serve interests foreign to (?those of) the country", he added.

Mr al-Mu'ayyad said Gulf government leaders had reached a "consensus" that they should meet as quickly as possible to discuss the situation in the region. The states' foreign ministers had to go to New York next month for the new session of the United Nations, so the meeting would have to be held before the end of the month, he noted. If the meeting is not held by then it will have to be arranged for December, after the UN session closes.

OMAN

SULTAN'S ENVOY TO VISIT IRAQ, IRAN ON HORMUZ STRAIT

JN132110 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2045 GMT 13 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 13 September--Mal Allah Habib, head of Omani Foreign Ministry political affairs, will leave here for Baghdad next Saturday on a visit to Iraq as an envoy of His Majesty Sultan Qabus of Oman.

Reporting this today, Muscat Radio says that Mal Allah Habib will convey a message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn from His Majesty Sultan Qabus in reply to the Iraqi president's message in the wake of the abortive coup attempt that took place in Iraq in July. The message will also deal with the protection of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz. The radio adds that the Omani official will also visit Iran to discuss the question of protecting international navigation in the Strait of Hormuz. It says that the envoy's trip will be made at the instruction of His Majesty Sultan Qabus and is aimed at supporting this southern strait and at reiterating Oman's realization of the importance of this strait and continued navigation in it.

PDRY

ADEN RADIO REPORTS KOSYGIN TO VISIT IN MID-SEPTEMBER

LD131908 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will pay a friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the middle of September.

SAUDI ARABIA

AR-RIYAD: STRAUSS MISSION MAY HURT PLO, ISRAEL'S NEIGHBORS

LD121511 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 9 Sep 79 p 1 79 LD

[Editorial: "The Partner"]

[Excerpts] Strauss, the third Jewish emissary to the Middle East, will return to the area today to resume his efforts to "narrow the gap" between Egypt and Israel regarding self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. What As-Sadat offered Begin during the "cousins" meeting has in fact gone beyond what Washington itself expected and has greatly facilitated Strauss' mission. Strauss has shown hostility toward the Arabs from his first visit to the area last August, hostility that exceeds the hostility shown by Kissinger--the number one Jew--during his repeated visits to the Middle East.

As Strauss arrived, the Egyptian vice president left for Washington to brief Carter on the "outcome of the Haifa meeting." In the meantime the situation in southern Lebanon has flared up and there are danger signs in other parts of the area threatening an explosion on Israel's northern border.

This means that the danger spot is widening rapidly and that Strauss' arrival was for the purpose of pouring oil on a fire whose flames have extended beyond the Lebanese sphere and are approaching other spheres. The fire is intended to undermine the regimes adjacent to Israel on the one hand, and to launch hot pursuit and destroy the Palestinian centers of power wherever they may be, on the other.

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM NONALINED MEETINGS

JN131821 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Dr Hassan Makki, YAR deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign minister, returned home today after leading the YAR's delegation to the nonalined states summit conference in Havana.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Dr Makki said the nonalined summit results were positive. The Arabs achieved a great success at the conference. He added: The Arabs were able to obtain unanimous agreement by the conferees on the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to regain their land and establish their state under the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The summit also denounced the Camp David accords and adopted other resolutions that were in the Arabs' interest.

MALTA'S MINTOFF MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS 11 SEP

JN111409 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and his accompanying delegation left San'a' at 0900 this morning following a 3-day visit to the YAR, during which he held talks with officials on ways of bolstering bilateral relations, on Arab and international relations and on several issues of common interest.

In a statement to the SAB' NEWS AGENCY, Mintoff discussed the outcome of his visit to the YAR, saying: Our visit was very successful and the results of our talks were favorable for the two friendly peoples and the Arab nation in general.

Mintoff continued: I had the honor to convey a verbal message from the prime minister in the southern part of your country to Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani which deals with the possibility of achieving unity between the two Yemens for the Yemeni people's benefit. I was extremely pleased to sense a favorable response and a firm desire on the part of the prime minister and other officials to achieve this unity, which will also be the Arab nation's [words indistinct] in the Mediterranean Sea.

Mintoff added: I would like to thank his excellency, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and the prime minister for the hospitality accorded us during our stay in the YAR and to congratulate the friendly Yemeni people on [word indistinct] capital and their great achievements. I wish the people further prosperity, progress and [word indistinct].

GHALI MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER FRANCOIS-PONCET IN PARIS

NC131150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1102 GMT 13 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep--A French Foreign Ministry official source has told MENA in Paris that the talks which took place today between French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, dealt with the Middle East situation and French-Egyptian relations.

They also discussed, during the 90-minute meeting, the results of the meetings of the recent nonalined conference in Havana.

Holds Press Conference

NC131640 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 13 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that his talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet this morning were positive and constructive. He said that the talks dealt with bilateral relations, the international situation in general and the nonalined movement and the Havana conference in particular. The talks also dealt with the Middle East crisis and African problems.

At a press conference he held at noon today at Crillon Hotel in Paris, Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed that French-Egyptian relations are strong and positive. He said that these relations are of importance to French diplomacy.

Regarding France's attitude to the peace agreement, Dr Ghali pointed out that France is taking a wait-and-see position, awaiting concrete and positive results from the current Egyptian-Israeli talks. Dr Butrus Ghali said that he explained to the French foreign minister Egypt's position in the peace process. He said: We are not speaking on behalf of the Palestinians, but we are trying to construct a framework leading to a formula that would define the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and would permit the Palestinians to negotiate with the Israelis. Our role is that of a mediator trying to have the Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip participate in the peace process.

Asked whether he is optimistic about the autonomy talks, the minister of state for foreign affairs said: I am always optimistic. However, we are still at the beginning of the process, and we should recall that we held 300 or 350 sessions before we reached the Camp David agreements. We are at the beginning of the autonomy negotiations, and so far only six or seven sessions have been held. Therefore, we cannot speak about results, and judging by the results achieved in connection with Sinai, we are confident that we will achieve positive results in the autonomy talks.

Dr Ghali mentioned that during the autonomy talks Egypt submitted a 20-point memorandum dealing with the withdrawal of Israeli forces to specific military security points, the right of self-determination, the release of Palestinian prisoners and other issues. He said that the implementation of such points would create an atmosphere of confidence enabling the Palestinians to exercise their self-determination.

Asked whether talks are going on between Egypt and the Palestinians, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs said: No direct talks are currently taking place between the PLO and Egypt because of the existence of a crisis of confidence between them.

Specific positive results must first be reached in the current talks in order to provide encouragement for the Palestinians to participate in them.

Dr Ghali added that there are indirect contacts with some Palestinians to get to know what they want and to learn their wishes. However, he said, we have not yet reached specific results, and the official position of the organization is rejected.

Asked about Jordan's participation in the peace process, Dr Butrus Ghali said: If we achieve positive and tangible results in the current process, the negotiations processes will follow and encourage others to take part. Otherwise, neither the Palestinians nor the other Arab states will take part.

Asked about recent reports concerning a confederal link with Jordan or with Israel, Dr Ghali pointed out that what Egypt is trying to do is to find a framework and bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, as a transitional process that would enable the Palestinians to participate in the talks on an equal basis and to decide their fate.

Speaking about Egypt's attitude to the question of the amendment of Security Council Resolution 242, Dr Butrus Ghali said: It is not a matter of amending a resolution but of trying to issue a new resolution. We favor a new resolution. We took part in the debate and supported the adoption of a new resolution. We also support any resolution that would help the Palestinians join the current process.

Asked about President Anwar as-Sadat's or Egypt's announcement regarding the postponement of Palestinian participation for 3 years, Dr Ghali said: What really matters are the contacts, and if positive results are achieved, we will find among the Palestinian people those who will immediately participate with us.

Dr Ghali spoke about the U.S. role in the peace process. He said: The United States is playing the role of a full partner in the tripartite negotiations. He said: These negotiations must become quadripartite through Palestinian participation. The United States is also committed to participating in implementing the agreements.

Asked about the Arab stand and whether there has been any change in this stand, Dr Ghali said: We have not achieved positive and specific results to date. However, I want to say that we all have one aim based on a comprehensive peace and (?comprehensive) solution to the Palestinian problem and on the Palestinian people's right to determine their future. This is the only peaceful solution.

Dr Ghali pointed out that the differences between Egypt and the Arab countries lay in the methods used and measures taken. There are no differences over the goal. He added: If we succeed and manage to achieve positive results by our method, possibly the Arab stand will change. If we fail to achieve this, the differences will continue. Thus Egypt is taking action to reach positive results.

At his press conference Dr Ghali criticized the Havana nonalined summit resolution on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He described the resolution as inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the nonalined movement, which emphasizes nonintervention in domestic affairs and reconciliation and peace.

Dr Ghali pointed out that at the latest African summit in Monrovia well over 40 African leaders refused to adopt a resolution suspending Egypt's membership in the OAU or to condemn the treaty. He said that the situation in Havana was different. Certain Arabs and the radical countries cooperated and accordingly the peace treaty and Egypt were denounced. Dr Ghali further said that what happened in Havana distorted the nonalined movement and will affect its future because a marginal minority managed to influence the majority, making the movement go back on its principles of peaceful coexistence, disarmament, dialog and the right of countries to express their views. This danger threatens to destroy the basic ideology of the nonalined movement.

Asked whether Egypt is alined with the United States, Ghali said that Egypt is not alined, adding that Washington proposed a bilateral agreement with Egypt, but Egypt refused. Egypt stressed its nonalinement with either of the two blocs.

On Egypt's relations with the African countries Dr Ghali said that Egypt promoted a new idea; that is, cooperation among the developing countries and convening the Arab-African conference in March 1977. However, the Camp David agreements placed an obstacle in the way of this cooperation. Egypt is now trying to surmount this obstacle through bilateral cooperation with certain African forces. He further said: Egypt is ready to offer military aid to the African countries provided it is done within the framework of the OAU.

Asked about Egypt's stand toward the Sahara issue, Ghali said: We support a solution within the African framework. We are always ready to contribute to solving the problem between Morocco and Algeria and to play a mediating role if we are asked. However, we have no diplomatic relations with Morocco or Algeria.

As for Egypt's stand toward the Arab countries should one of them be subjected to Israeli aggression, Ghali said that Egypt will be ready to give aid to the Arab countries that might come under aggression within the framework of the joint Arab defense treaty. In this connection Ghali stressed that Egypt is committed to the Arab agreements and to the joint defense agreement as it is committed to the Camp David agreements.

On the situation in Lebanon Ghali said: Egypt supports Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity. It opposes occupation of Lebanon by Syria or any other country.

Regarding Egyptian-Libyan relations and whether the Camp David agreements affected these relations, Ghali said: There are no official relations between Libya and Egypt. There are 250,000 Egyptian experts working in Libya.

Speaking of U.S. contacts with the Palestinians, Ghali stressed that Egypt supports any contact with the Palestinians. He said: Egypt is in indirect contact with the people of the West Bank and Gaza. However, they will not participate in the talks without PLO approval. We therefore need the PLO's approval. All contacts that will encourage the Palestinians and the PLO to participate in the talks are considered by Egypt to be positive.

On the Asian countries' stand toward the current process, Dr Ghali said that their stand is similar to the African countries' stand. They are watching and waiting for the results.

AFP Report

NC131440 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 13 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep (AFP)--Egypt would help Syria if that country became involved in a war with Israel, Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali said here today.

The Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement did not take precedence over Egypt's obligations to other Arab countries, Mr Ghali said at a press conference after his meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

On the Palestinian problem Mr Ghali said that the inhabitants of the Jordan West Bank and Gaza could not negotiate their future without the agreement of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) which was "the representative of the Palestinian people."

Egypt's difference of opinion with the Palestinians and other Arab countries lay not in its aim, which was for everyone the withdrawal by Israel from occupied territories, the recognition of Palestinian rights and a global and peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict, but in the means of achieving that aim, Mr Ghali said. "If we arrive by our methods at concrete and positive results, acceptable to the Palestinians there will be no more disagreement," he added.

Egypt's current negotiations with the United States and Israel were not to decide the fate of the Palestinians but to establish a framework within which they can talk to Israel, Mr Ghali said. "If we obtain results, other Arab countries and the Palestinians will join in the peace process," Mr Ghali predicted. He declared himself "optimistic" about the successful outcome of negotiations.

If the talks failed after 12 months, the timetable laid down by the Camp David agreement required other methods to be employed, such as President Anwar as-Sadat's proposal at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) conference in Monrovia of an international conference on the problem.

Egypt was encouraging full contact between the United States and the PLO, Mr Ghali said. He considered that as part of the peace process and in its role as mediator America should talk to all parties involved.

Mr Ghali said that he had had "constructive" talks with Mr Francois-Poncet, which had reviewed problems of the non-aligned movement, Africa and the Middle East. "France has not come over to our point of view but is awaiting concrete results from the autonomy negotiations. That does not prevent us having good relations," Mr Ghali added.

Paris Radio Report

LD131456 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, on his way back from Havana after the conference of nonalined countries, gave a press conference a short while ago. Yves Loiseau has the details: [no mention of location of press conference]

[Loiseau] The first question which Edouard Sablier asked Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali was if, given the fact that Egypt is to stay a member of the nonalined group, this is not a victory for Egypt, and if the Third World countries are not beginning to understand Egyptian policy. [begin recording]

[Ghali--in French] On the one hand this signifies a certain sudden awareness that Egypt's suspension would be a negative gesture and would weaken the nonalined movement, Egypt having been a founder state of this movement, and because it plays an extremely important role in maintaining this movement's cohesion and in maintaining its authenticity. Ours is a true movement of the nonalined and not a movement which is alined or the extension of one of the superstates or one of the two blocs.

[Question] Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is being received in Madrid today, and this represents a new step for his organization toward recognition by foreign states. Do you think that this helps the line followed by Egypt or, on the contrary, that it complicates things?

[Answer] I would say that any interest by international public opinion in the Palestinian problem, whatever methods are used for this, allows a [word indistinct] contribution to be obtained from the international community, and this contribution helps the peace process started by Egypt. We need to interest international public opinion in the Palestinian problem.

[Question] But don't you fear that if it is the PLO which leads the negotiations it will lead them in a quite different way, that they would not be in the direction that you (?would) choose?

[Answer] I don't think so. First of all, we must wait for the results of our own negotiations, and the participation of the Palestinians in our own negotiations will be taking place with the tacit agreement of the PLO.

[Question] A last question. Are you optimistic?

[Answer] Yes, I am optimistic. I was during the first phase of negotiations which led to the Washington accords and I am also during the second phase of negotiations; and I am certain that we shall find a definitive solution to the Palestinian problem and that we shall obtain the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

[Question] Have you any idea of how long that will take?

[Answer] Listen, we reached an agreement in Washington which envisaged a timetable over 12 months taken from the exchange of instruments of ratification. We have about 9 months left. [end recording]

ROBERT STRAUSS PASSES THROUGH CAIRO AIRPORT

NC121300 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 12 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 September--Robert Strauss, President Jimmy Carter's special envoy, passed through Cairo airport from Israel today to enable the accompanying U.S. economic delegation to board his excellency's private plane.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS HOME, MAKES STATEMENT

JN132053 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 13 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 September--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi returned here tonight after leading the Iraqi delegation to the nonalined foreign ministers conference, which preceded the sixth nonalined summit conference.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that the nonalined summit conference was the first international occasion--after the Islamic conference held in Fes, Morocco, last March--at which the Camp David accords were condemned. He added that the resolution on condemning these accords was clear and decisive. Through this resolution, he said, the international will has expressed its condemnation of these accords and its partners, foremost of which was As-Sadat's regime. It also expressed the Third World rejection of the As-Sadat-U.S.-Zionist treasonous action. He said that the condemnation resolution included placing suspension of Egypt's membership in the nonalined movement on the agenda of the nonalined foreign ministers conference due to be held in India. He added that As-Sadat's regime has become internationally isolated as a result of its treasonous stands hostile to the Arab nation and its friends.

Dr Hammadi described the nonalined conference's final statement as an important document that proves the movement's independence and the clarity of its anticolonialist progressive identity. He said that the conference was an occasion to consolidate relations between the Arab and African states so as to promote understanding and cooperation between them in the future in a manner that serves the fateful issues facing the Arab nation and the African states. He added that the Iraqi delegation exerted extensive efforts at the conference and the result of these efforts was positive. He pointed out that the nonalined movement is in need of further measures that will strengthen it from within, and this is Iraq's goal. Among these measures, he said, is the preparation of documents that can be referred to by the movement and be ready at the next conference to be held in Baghdad in 1982. Dr Hammadi praised the great efforts exerted by the Cuban delegation to make the conference successful.

GDR FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 13 SEP

JN130802 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 13 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 September--The general director of the Arab Relations Department at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, Kurt Kluge, arrived here at dawn today, leading a delegation on a 1-week visit to Iraq. During the visit, Kurt Kluge will head the GDR side at the meetings of the joint Iraqi-GDR committee for Economic, Educational and Technical Cooperation, which will begin later today. The committee will discuss the possibilities of economic cooperation, trade exchange and the GDR's importation of Iraqi commodities, which are included in the trade plan for the current year.

VIETNAMESE OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION 11 SEP

JN111735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 September--RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim met today with Vietnamese Minister in Charge of Oil and Natural Gas Dinh Duc Thien, who is currently visiting the country at the head of a technical delegation. During the meeting, the development of Iraqi-Vietnamese relations in the field of petroleum and increasing bilateral cooperation were discussed. They also discussed the provision of Iraqi expertise to train Vietnamese cadres.

ADF ISSUES STATEMENT ON BEIRUT CLASHES 13 SEP

NC131713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Sep 79 NC

[13 September statement issued by Arab Deterrent Forces]

[Text] At 1400 yesterday two armed groups belonging to two local organizations clashed in At-Tariq al-Jadidah quarter near the municipal playground. Accordingly the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] intervened and stopped the clash. All show of arms ceased as soon as the ADF intervened.

However, in 'Ayn al-Muraysa clashes between the same organizations resumed and spread. They involved the use of RPG rockets. The ADF were forced to surround the troubled area and managed to stop the clashes. The ADF detained two people responsible for provoking the situation. The ADF set up checkpoints, ordered patrols and the area returned to normal at 1700 today.

FATAH'S ABU IYAD, INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSS SECURITY

JN140711 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0531 GMT 14 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Fatah Central Committee member brother Abu Iyad met yesterday with Lebanese Interior and Tourism Minister Bahij Taqi ad-Din. During the meeting, the two sides discussed coordination with the official security organs, in order to prevent security violations and to control the security situation in Beirut and other areas following clashes between elements of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun and the Arab Socialist Union. The meeting was attended by Tawfiq Sultan, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement Central Political Council.

LIBYA SEIZES WEAPONS DESTINED FOR LEBANON

NC131318 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 13 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Perhaps the most important meeting at the presidential palace today will be held this evening between the president and U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean, who is preparing to go to Washington. The president and the ambassador will discuss the seizure of weapons shipped to the Lebanese Army aboard a U.S. ship while anchored in the Libyan port of Benghazi.

MAJOR HADDAD MAKES STATEMENT ON VOICE OF HOPE

NC131200 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1125 GMT 13 Sep 79 NC

[Statement by Maj Sa'd Haddad--live or recorded]

[Text] Voice of Hope from Free Lebanon. My brothers, the sons of free Lebanon. Do you know that your steadfastness in Free Lebanon, your perseverance and your noble and ferocious resistance have forced all states in the world to search for a solution to the area's problem and to Lebanon's problem as well? They are now calling for the withdrawal of the terrorists from north of the Al-Litani River--from An-Nabatiyah, Tyre and other places. All this is due to your steadfastness.

I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart. I ask you to hold on to this course and to refurbish your activity so that all the sons of Lebanon may listen to you, feel with you, become jealous of you and follow suit so that they may all try to save Lebanon. May you live long! Long live Free Lebanon, sovereign, free and independent!

ALGERIA

AMBASSADOR TO JORDAN ON 'AS-SADAT.-MOROCCAN ALLIANCE'

JN140932 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 Sep 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--The Algerian ambassador in Amman, Hamed Lili, has affirmed that the Egyptian regime's military aid to Morocco is intended to divide the Arab ranks and weaken Arab efforts. In an interview with AL-AKHBAR, Lili said: This action by As-Sadat has dangerous dimensions and will make the problem even more complex. Algeria is aware of both its dimensions and the motives underlying it.

The Algerian ambassador said: The new As-Sadat-Moroccan military alliance affirms that there are established relations between the two regimes and that Morocco has contributed, in one way or another, to the separate peace treaty. Morocco's participation with the Arab states at the Baghdad summit was merely a tactic and not a principled strategic stand. The Arab states must therefore be aware of this and must realize that it poses the threat of enabling As-Sadat to break out of his isolation and of weakening Arab efforts, as a prerequisite to peddling the separate peace treaty.

Lili said: We have no problem with Morocco. Rather, the problem lies between Morocco and the POLISARIO Front. The OAU and the Havana nonalined summits have both affirmed the Western Saharans' right to determine their fate. Lili added: The proof that no problem exists between us and Morocco is that which took place with Mauritania when its withdrawal from the Western Sahara was announced. Today we have good relations with Mauritania.

Lili added: The Egyptian regime was giving military aid to Morocco even before As-Sadat's announcement. The POLISARIO also announced this following the battle of Al-Buwayrat, when it seized arms and equipment that were used by the Egyptian Army.

In conclusion, the Algerian ambassador affirmed that Algeria will remain loyal to its principles and will champion oppressed peoples until they gain their liberty and independence.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT 13 SEP

LD140332 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] President of the Seychelles Albert Rene ended his official visit to our country and left Algiers airport for home today following a 6-day visit which was distinguished in particular by the political talks he held with President Chadli Bendjedid which dealt with the consolidation of bilateral relations and showed the two countries' agreement on many topical issues, and also by the visit of President Rene to the [word indistinct] complex in Annaba, oil installations in Hassi Messaoud and to various development centers. The president of the Seychelles was seen off by Chadli Bendjedid, president and party secretary general, who was accompanied by members of the Political Bureau and government, senior state and party officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Algiers. In a statement to the press, President Rene expressed appreciation and admiration for Algeria's great achievements in the various fields.

LIBYA

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON IRANIAN PARTY VISIT

LD131428 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Text of the press statement published in Tripoli today on the visit of the delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran:

At the invitation of the Foreign Liaison Office at the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress and within the framework of constant consultations between the revolutions of the Great First of September and the Islamic revolution of Iran, a delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran paid a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah where it attended the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Great First of September Revolution.

The delegation was (?warmly) received by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution, and by Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud. The delegation was also received by Muhammad Bilqasim Suwayy, assistant secretary general of the General People's Congress. During these meetings the delegation conducted lengthy and substantive talks characterized by a spirit of fraternity, cordiality and full understanding of all topics discussed. Among the main topics was the liberation of all the Palestinian territory and all the Islamic territories, chiefly holy Jerusalem, and the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland, the establishment of their independent legitimate authority and their national sovereignty over the whole of Palestine.

The two sides also agreed on the need to achieve comprehensive Islamic unity as it is the only way for the liberation and dignity of all Muslims and for the utilization of their human and material resources and their Islamic civilization in the service of the freedom of man everywhere on earth and the guaranteeing of world peace, its security and happiness.

The two sides agreed to exchange experiences, visits, and popular delegations and to set up a joint committee between the Islamic Republican Party and the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress to coordinate the actions of the masses between the two fraternal people. The committee is to hold periodic meetings alternately in the two countries. The Islamic Party of Iran expressed great admiration for the grand military parade which it attended on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Great First of September Revolution. It emphasized that the military power of the Jamahiriyah was a power for the Islamic nation and the Third World and the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence. The delegation also praised the agricultural development and the great progress in housing, education and health achieved by the Great First of September Revolution, and the experience of direct people's democracy which is being waged by the people of the Jamahiriyah and preached to the peoples of the world to achieve genuine democracy and social justice.

The Libyan side praised the great Islamic revolution which broke out in Iran under the leadership of the great struggler Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni--the revolution which is considered a true Islamic popular revolution in this era and which together with the Great First of September Revolution constitutes an example and the beginning of an Islamic awakening that embraces the entire Islamic world and places the full authority in the hands of the Islamic masses.

These will be the tool in achieving comprehensive Islamic unity under which man would enjoy political, economic and social freedom which cannot possibly be attained genuinely except under the immortal Islamic values and teachings.

The fraternal Islamic Republican Party delegation expressed its gratitude for the hospitality and warm reception afforded by everyone, chiefly Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution. The Libyan side also expressed its thanks for the invitation addressed by the delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran to the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress to visit Iran. It has been agreed to fix the date of this visit later.

MOROCCO

13 SEP PRESS ON TUNISIAN OFFER OF MEDIATION

LD131346 Rabat MAP in English 1252 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 3 Sep (MAP)--The Moroccan dailies of this Thursday devoted their commentaries to the suggestion made by President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia regarding the holding of a meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and the high ranking Algerian officials, and published on their front page the messages related to this question that were exchanged between the sovereign and the Tunisian president.

In its editorial, the independent party's daily AL-MAGHRIB rejects the reaction of the Algerian daily EL MOUDJAHID which stated that "Algeria has not got to discuss with Morocco and that "the POLISARIO is the only concerned party." "The Algerian daily's reaction was expected and significant but one cannot require that Morocco, a sovereign state founded centuries ago, be equal to a puppet gang, constituted of mercenaries", wrote further AL-MAGHRIB.

The Istiqlal Party's daily L'OPINION stated that Algeria's reply to Bourguiba's suggestion cannot be other than negative, because after the Monrovia summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the resolution adopted by the non-aligned countries summit of Havana, and the recognition of the so-called "SDAR" (The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic) by some countries, Algeria may continue opting for intransigency, and even make proof of a hardening stand.

On the other hand, the independent party's other daily AL-MITHAQ AL-WATANI writes: "Once again the initiative, to undertake a mediation in view of putting an end to the tension prevailing in the northwest African region, came up at a moment where the region is more than ever threatened by an armed confrontation, and where Arab countries must be solidarity, in order to face the real enemy."

UAE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR PRIVATE VISIT

LD132053 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, arrived a short while ago at Rabat's Sale Airport from Switzerland on a private visit to Morocco. During the visit he will meet His Majesty King Hassan II. Shaykh Zayid is accompanied by his sons, the foreign minister, the planning minister, a senior shaykh, and the UAE Armed Forces commander.

Shaykh Zayid was welcomed at the airport by Ahmed Bensoudah, his majesty's adviser; Mayor of Rabat and Sale 'Umar bin (Shamsi?); a representative of the Ministry of Royal Palaces, Protocol and Medals; and the ambassadors of the UAE and Qatar in Morocco.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI PRESIDES OVER SSU SECRETARIAT MEETING

JN132024 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 13 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Sep--President Ja'far Numayri today chaired the first meeting of the SSU General Secretariat in its new formation. The president explained at length the General Secretariat's duties, stressing the need to adhere to its principles and bases and never deviate from them.

President Numayri then read the resolutions aimed at organizing work in the local and popular governing institutuions, explaining that this procedure is aimed at transferring power to the masses and at following up the revolution's objective in alleviating the masses' sufferings.

President Numayri stressed the need to face current requirements including social, economic and political changes and the role of current circumstances in obstructing achievements of the working people's forces alliance.

The participants discussed several topics, including the preparation for the Political Bureau meeting scheduled to be held on Saturday at which the new program of the General Secretariat and political action on all levels will be reviewed. The meeting will also discuss the method of action in light of President Numayri's decisions regarding political action and the new formation of the General Secretariat.

NUMAYRI OPPONENT URGES PEOPLE TO 'SILENCE REGIME FOREVER'

LD131307 London AS-SABAH AL-JADID in Arabic/English undated pp 8, 9 LD

["Text" of "an important declaration" published in English by Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party Chairman ash-Sharif al-Hindi on "the subject of the revolution in Sudan" published exclusively by AS-SABAH AL-JADID--paper appeared on London newsstands during week ending 8 September 1979]

[Text] The principal object at this stage is to support the revolution, and to ensure that it retains its momentum, by ousting the present regime, pulling it up by its roots and letting it fall for good. Any attempts at half solutions or talk of reconciliation or participation in the Cabinet are totally unacceptable. It is clear to us from experience that the survival of the regime can lead only to starvation and killing. Our land, our civilisation and our morals would be laid waste, because the regime would issue an invitation to imperialism, foreign military occupation and political and economic oppression. These are the very evils that the Sudanese people have fought throughout their long history, giving their lives generation after generation.

The revolution will continue its march, led by the masses of the Sudanese people, for it encompasses all sectors of society--students and labourers, technicians and farmers, men and women, young and old--and is spreading to all parts of the country.

The army is a part of this movement. The soldiers have witnessed the terrible hardships the Sudanese people have endured for the past ten years--hunger, worry, terror, death and pain. Queues for bread and oil and even water. The economy has been weakening steadily. The administration has been deteriorating, and corruption has been spreading. The regime has lost any insight it possessed and has been ruling the country through a few privileged opportunists, new millionaires and landlords whose blank market racketeering has taken the food out of the people's mouths. It is inconceivable that the army should open fire on the hungry and oppressed, on its own children and parents. Only a foreign army imported into Sudan would be capable of such an act. Most of the Sudanese Army, if not all of it, supports the masses who went on to the streets, in defiance of bullets and emergency rule, to demonstrate against the dictatorship. Those who thought the farmers of Sudan did not constitute a revolutionary political force are now astonished by the efficacy of their total strike and by their brave stand in the face of threats during the whole of the cotton-sowing season. And the successful strike by the railwaymen's union continues. They, too, have been disregarding all threats. Even when Numayri sent in troops to man the trains, the railwaymen strenuously opposed the move until the soldiers were withdrawn.

As to the students of Sudan, all ages, from primary to university students, have united to protest at the regime and its corruption, defying death. And their parents are shouting the same slogans, showing that this is a dynamic political revolution not prompted by hunger alone. There may be a flickering for a day or two, but the flame which has been kindled will not be extinguished. It is clear that the dictatorship is in its death throes. The people should strike hard and silence it forever. The regime is severely weakened, split into numerous factions, and the opportunists are abandoning Numayri's sinking ship like so many rats, unable to countenance the call from the streets for his removal.

The Sudanese people are now fighting their most important battle, aware of the gulf that divides them from the regime. They should continue to fight for their patriotic goals and the goals of the Arab nation. For the regime has tried to degrade Arab and Sudanese nationalism by supporting the traitor As-Sadat. Numayri is now seeking to change his policy towards As-Sadat, not from conviction but because he stands to profit financially from toeing the Arab line. We all know Numayri is an opportunist without integrity: He is ready to sell himself to the highest bidder. He is no real Arab who deviates from the Arab and Palestinian causes, as Numayri has done, for over a year. Numayri is famous for eating at every table and dancing to every tune. What he said yesterday he will deny tomorrow. The stage when reconciliation with the regime was possible has passed and cannot ever return.

It should be common knowledge that this revolution has guards and guardians who are heavily armed and are ready to defend the people, meeting acts of killing or torture with equal violence. He who begins first is to blame.

We have nothing to say to Numayri except to advise him to get out and to remember that he must bear full responsibility for all the crises of the last ten years. He should know that no amount of scapegoating will help to exonerate him. The revolution's main objective is to see the back of his regime once and for all. The revolution is not playing games and will not be cheated in any way.

MINISTER MODA'I SIGNS COAL AGREEMENT IN BRITAIN

TA131506 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i signed an agreement in London this morning. According to the agreement Britain will supply Israel with 3/4 million tons of coal worth about $43 million over 3 years. This quantity will cover a little less than 10 percent of the annual coal consumption of the Hadera power station. In contrast, it seems that Minister Moda'i's efforts to buy British North Sea oil have not been successful. This morning the energy minister conferred with his British colleague, David Howell. After the meeting Energy Minister Moda'i said he received Britain's promise to sympathetically view the possibility of including Israel among its clientele. The London Energy Ministry spokesman hurriedly issued a denial of this.

TRANSFER OF CANADIAN EMBASSY TO JERUSALEM DISCUSSED

TA131256 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Canada's special Ambassador Robert Stanfield has held talks in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Begin. Stanfield is on a fact-finding mission to the Middle East in connection with the Canadian proposal to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. At today's meeting the prime minister made his attitude quite clear. This report from David Essing: [begin recording]

[Essing] Prime Minister Begin called on Canada's Prime Minister Joe Clark to fulfill his election campaign promise to move the Canadian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. After his 1-hour meeting with Robert Stanfield, Begin made this statement:

[Begin] Well, I only made the following statement to Mr Stanfield: I have established a personal rapport with the prime minister, Mr Clark, since we met in Canada, and then Mr Clark visited Jerusalem. He made a statement in Canada about moving the Canadian Embassy to Jerusalem. I phoned him. I didn't find him on the phone; he returned the call and he told me on the phone that this commitment stands and will be carried out. Then I got a letter from the prime minister, also including the statement that the commitment will be carried out. So I said to Mr Stanfield: I completely and unreservedly do rely on that commitment.

[Essing] The Canadian envoy would not be drawn on what he thinks about moving the embassy to Jerusalem. Stanfield said he was on a study mission and it would be some time before he reached his conclusions.

[Stanfield] My terms of reference are very broad. I may be supposed to take a look at Canada's bilateral relations toward all the countries in the Near East, also to report to the Prime Ministry and I think that Canada can contribute towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace. And it is in this context that I'll be considering the embassy question.

[Question] Mr Stanfield, many Israelis feel that the Canadian Government is now backtracking on its commitment to move the embassy. How would you answer that, Sir?

[Answer] Oh, I wouldn't answer it. I don't speak for the Government of Canada. Anybody who wants to know what the Government of Canada's position is on any question, they better ask the prime minister or some source from the government. I am simply a retired politician who's been asked to do a particular job.

[Question] You are going on a tour through the old city of Jerusalem. Do you consider that a political action in any way?

[Answer] Oh no. I am simply going to see the old city of Jerusalem as somebody interested in seeing the old city of Jerusalem. I would think there would be something very wrong with me as an individual if I came to Jerusalem and didn't have a look around the old city. [end recording]

RELATIONS WITH UNESCO RESUMED, DELEGATE APPOINTED

TA131844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Israel has resumed direct ties with UNESCO and has appointed a permanent delegate at its center in Paris. The new ambassador, Ya'el Vered, today submitted her credentials to UNESCO's director general. Israel suspended its ties after UNESCO equated Zionism with racism.

LIKUD KNESSET FACTION FAVORS SETTLEMENT MASTER PLAN

TA131846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The Likud Knesset faction called on the government this evening to adopt a master plan for settlements and publicize it to forestall political crises with the establishment of every settlement. The faction also called on the government to urgently solve the problem of lands wanted for the continued development of the settlements. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the faction members heard the surveys of Agriculture Minister Sharon and Deputy Defense Minister Tzipori on the settlement plan. Our correspondent notes that all speakers, including Sharon and Tzipori, criticized the government for not making a decision on a settlement master plan rather than making separate decisions for each individual settlement, thus leading to political storms.

Further Report

TA131848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The Likud Knesset faction has called for expansion. At a meeting in Tel Aviv criticism was even voiced of the government for not doing enough. Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said there should be a consensus of factional pressure on the government to expand settlements. Knesset Member Yig'al Kohen said that the faction would take every measure to force Cabinet ministers to be faithful to the Likud's manifesto on settlement.

QIRYAT ARBA' RESIDENTS ATTEMPT TO SEIZE PLOT OF LAND

TA140821 Jerusalem POST in English 14 Sep 79 p 2 TA

[By Ian Black]

[Excerpt] Several score residents of Qiryat Arba' broke through the fence round the settlement yesterday evening and moved a caravan and several tents onto an adjoining plot of land in protest against the government's unwillingness to permit them to expand the suburb.

The operation brought many of Qiryat Arba's 4,000 residents out to help with the new "settlement," which was organized by the suburb's action committee headed by attorney Elyaqim Ha'eztni.

Qiryat Arba' residents have been complaining for some time that they are being "strangled" for lack of space to let the suburb grow. Gush Emunim leader in the suburb, Me'ir Eindor, told the Jerusalem POST earlier this week that they were considering "practical steps" to make their point.

Evacuation From Seized Site

TA140522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Sep 79 TA

[Text] An IDF soldier was injured and transferred to a hospital in the course of the evacuation of the Qiryat Arba' residents, who had erected structures outside Qiryat Arba'. The evacuation was completed 1 and 1/2 hours ago after senior IDF officers tried, during the night, to convince the Qiryat Arba' residents to voluntarily leave the area. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh says that fighting took place during the evacuation. The Qiryat Arba' residents resisted the evacuation forcibly, set tires on fire with diesel oil, and the soldiers beat and dragged them. Fifty of the 70 settlers were transferred to custody in the Hebron police station. Our correspondent has learned that Rabbi Lewinger, the head of the Qiryat Arba' local committee, was fiercely opposed to the demonstrative settlement last night.

In contrast, the military authorities allowed the Qiryat Arba' residents to take furniture into the Hebron Hadassah Building, including beds and chairs. There are now 5 women and 28 children in the Hadassah Building. They broke into the building a few months ago and turned down the prime minister's appeals to them to evacuate it.

ARABS PLANTING TREES IN CLOSED-OFF AREA ON JA'BARA HILL

TA131108 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 13 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[Text] Last night the military government began to investigate claims made by the residents of Qiryat Arba' that Arabs have planted trees on Ja'bara Hill with the aim of establishing political claims in an area the IDF closed off for construction purposes.

An IDF patrol, accompanied by a scout, which visited the site, discovered that new trees had indeed been planted. However, in order to camouflage the need to water the new trees, tomato plants were also planted. It has been reported that this is another act in a series of unauthorized Arab construction activities near the main roads and seizure of land in strategic areas allocated for the establishment of settlements.

ELON MORE SETTLERS ASK CANCELLATION OF WORK-BANNING ORDER

TA131117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Justices of the Supreme Court said today that Israel had given de facto recognition to Jordanian rule in the territories up to 1967 and that activities carried out by the military government since then are also based on that recognition. Thus, the five judges reacted to the claim of the Elon More settlers' attorney to the effect that Jordan lacked a legal status in Judaea and Samaria and that consequently this is not conquered territory and the international law does not apply to it.

The settlers' attorney claimed this morning that the establishment of the settlement had not been motivated by security considerations, but derived from the obligatory tenet of settling Eretz Yisra'el. However, in his opinion, the recognition of the right to settle in Eretz Yisra'el itself contributes to security, since it strengthens motivation of the IDF troops.

The settlers' attorney asked of the court for a partial cancellation of the interim order, which bans work in the settlement and at least to facilitate the digging of a sanitation system and the paving of a road to the settlement. According to him, the sanitary conditions in the settlement are unbearable.

Our correspondent Moshe Negbi remarks that the state attorney supported the request, but the attorney of the Arab landowners opposed this strongly. He said the settlers had houses in Israel and thus have only themselves to blame for the difficult sanitary situation. They have the choice of either living with this situation or returning to their houses in Israel. The judges will hand down a final judgment in this appeal after a consultation.

Construction Freeze Maintained

TA131115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Sep 79 TA

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court today permitted the settlers of Elon More to dig a cesspit in the settlement, but banned the paving of a road and ordered that the construction freeze be maintained. The five judges decided the situation in the area of the settlement is not to be changed until it is finally decided whether the settlement may be established.

COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY IN GALILEE

TA140915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 14 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command, Maj Gen Avigdor Ben-Gal, says that Galilee is one of the places where our rightful sovereignty is unquestioned, and that the main problem of the Galilee inhabitants is safeguarding their homes and towns--and not only against terrorists. Burglaries, including arms thefts, and acts of damage to agricultural machinery happen there frequently. It is hard to blame the Galilee Arabs specifically, but this suspicion does exist in view of acts of protest, violence and uprising in the region, Major General Ben-Gal said.

In an interview with BAMAHANE [IN THE CAMP: IDF weekly] Major General Ben-Gal said that with the establishment of the state it was decided that these problems would be solved by settling a Jewish majority there. Now, however, one can see rocky lands belonging to Israel's Land Administration turned into Arab olive plantations in Arab villages that were set up on non-Arab land. One can also notice the growing demographic gap between Jews and Arabs. In this helpless situation, the major general said, the representatives of the settlements come to me asking for IDF's aid. Ben-Gal says that, among other things, he had approved the construction of bypassing roads to Jewish settlements this year, so that their inhabitants will not have to travel through Arab villages at night. Also, residents were given arms and were exempted from reserve service so as to be able to defend their homes. The commander of the Northern Command added that it is impossible to totally guarantee that a terrorist act such as that which was perpetrated in Nahariyya will not be repeated.

The Northern Command carries out daily security checks and patrols along the coast, but it is impossible to hermetically seal the border, especially when small terrorist groups are involved. It is pointless to tell the public stories minimizing the tension. However, the IDF can assure that the technique and methods used are the most effective ones, Major General Ben-Gal says.

'AL HAMISHMAR COMMENTS ON JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN FEDERATION

TA131458 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 13 Sep 79 p 3 TA

[Mordekhay Oren article: "The Jordanian Option Is Alive and Kicking"]

[Excerpts] Direct and indirect reports that Jordan may join the peace process for the autonomy talks before the end of this year have been widely published over the last 2 weeks. The prognosticators include Robert Strauss, following his last visit to Jordan, the chairman of the Israeli team to the autonomy negotiations, Dr Yosef Burg,and especially Egyptian President as-Sadat during the summit meeting in Haifa. The common demoninator of these reports and hints is that following the wide publicity they were given in the press and other media, they were strongly denied by King Husayn or his authorized spokesman.

Even if Amman had not officially denied these reports ahd hints, it is doubtful whether they impled more than just wishful thinking. What is there that could move Husayn to join the sterile talks on the autonomy conducted in Begin's style? He absolutely rejects this kind of autonomy. What could it give him other than a demeaning status as a partner in the administration of issues of health, education, the sanitary system and so on in the settlements of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

Does anyone think that Husayn does not see that the entire purpose of the autonomy a la Begin is to give Israel a sort of 5-year timeout in order to change to some degree the demographic composition of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip through massive Jewish settlement and thus to reemphasize the Begin government's declared policy on the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Israel at the end of the autonomy period?

Therefore, it is very unlikely that Jordan will join the autonomy talks before the end of 1979. However, one should not rule out the possibility that it may join the peace process if the autonomy talks come to a dead end or blow up in the wake of unbridgeable differences between Israel on the one hand and Egypt and the United States on the other (particularly on the question of the nature of the autonomy and the settlements) and if such a crisis does not--and we certainly hope not--shatter the entire peace process.

This is why we must pay attention to another report which has recently been published in the press. This report does not deal with Jordan only but with both Jordan and the PLO, and it refers to the peace process and not to the autonomy talks.

We are referring to a report published simultaneously in the last issue of the well-known U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK and a report by Knesset Member Prof Amnon Rubinstein on his talk with Romanian President Ceausescu.

Upon examining these reports our conclusion is that "there is something to it." In other words: There is no smoke without fire.

We may add to this that a plan for the creation of a federation--which referred to the establishment of peace with Israel--was presented by King Husayn in early 1970 and he has never retracted it. Moreover, lately President Carter has said that in his talks on the Palestinian problem with leaders of Arab countries he did not hear any one of them support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Both President Carter and President as-Sadat refer--in spite of their different formulations--to a solution of the Palestinian problem in the framework of a federation with Jordan.

If the report on the formulation of a plan between Jordan and the PLO for the solution of the Palestinian problem, not through the establishment of an independent Palestinian state between Israel and Jordan, but in the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian federation is confirmed beyond any doubt, then new horizons will open for the success of the peace process, for a constructive solution of the Palestinian problem and for the complementing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace by the founding of an Israeli-Jordanian peace. Such a plan also constitutes a guarantee that even if the autonomy talks fail, this will not impair peace with Egypt but will provide a new basis for the continuation of the peace process.

Indeed, it is clear to all of us that the Begin government advocates a Greater Eretz Yisra'el, a fictitious autonomy, massive settlement in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the absolute annexation of these territories. Despite the fact that it is endangering Israel's future as a Jewish state, the government led by Begin cannot bring the peace process to a positive conclusion. An entirely different government is needed to achieve this goal: a government which will be ready, for the sake of peace, to withdraw from most of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while amending and safeguarding its borders; a government which will do its best to solve the Palestinian problem in the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian federation which will peacefully coexist with Israel.

The sooner such a government replaces the current failing and deficient one, the better for Israel, its secutiry and for the advancement of a comprehensive peace in the area.

E. JERUSALEM ELECTRIC COMPANY WILL NOT GIVE UP CONCESSION

TA140839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 14 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The East Jerusalem Electric Company has decided that for the time being it will not give up its concession to supply electricity to the Jerusalem Jewish neighborhoods and to the settlements, thus giving up the aid proposed by Israel to improve its financial condition. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that this decision reflects a change in Jordan's position following the PLO's pressure. Jordan demanded that the company cede its concession, since it viewed it as a symbol of the reunification of Jerusalem. However, the Amman PLO office contended that the mandate of the company should be maintained even if this means supplying electricity to Jewish neighborhoods and the settlements. Instead of aid from Israel the electric company will probably receive aid from Jordan and the PLO.

25,000 IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE BY END OF AUGUST

TA101235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Up to the end of August this year, 25,000 immigrants came to Israel--9,000 more than in the same period last year. The head of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, Refa'el Kotlowitz, has said that the tendency among the Soviet Jews to emigrate continues unabated. This month more than 4,700 Jews left the Soviet Union, but only one-third of them arrived in Israel.

TERRORIST KILLED IN EXPLOSION IN NABULUS 12 SEPTEMBER

TA131117 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Sep 79 p 15 TA

[Text] A terrorist was killed yesterday morning in Nabulus when a sabotage charge he was carrying in a bag exploded. The incident occurred early yesterday morning. The terrorist was on his way to the bus stop station which he used to travel to work in Israel.

SECURITY PROBLEM POSED BY 8,000 MECCA PILGRIMAGES

TA111205 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Sep 79 p 6 TA

[By Yosef Tsuriyel]

[Text] The terrorist organizations are taking advantage of the participation of Israeli Arabs in the pilgrimage to Mecca custom to try and influence some of them to volunteer for actions against Israel, security elements believe. This year 8,000 pilgrims are expected to leave Israel for Mecca.

In spite of the fact that this is only the second year that Israeli Arabs are being allowed to make the pilgrimage to Mecca, it emerges from the investigations made by security elements that envoys from the terrorist organizations have tried in various ways to approach young Arabs who are citizens of Israel, and have spent several weeks in Mecca with the aim of recruiting them against the state.

Security elements reported yesterday that this danger was taken into account when it was decided last year to allow Arabs from Israel to make the pilgrimage to Mecca. Last year lessons were learned, which will reduce the security hazards of these visits as far as possible.

This year the number of those going to Mecca is likely to reach 8,000. And, like last year, they will go to Jordan via the Allenby Bridge, and from there they will travel by bus to Saudi Arabia.

From the political aspect, this is an important achievement for Israel, except that the pilgrimage requires the application of security arrangements which will prevent the Arabs of Israel from being used for terrorist and other activities against the state.

[Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew at 1330 GMT on 4 September provides the following information: "The number of pilgrims asking to leave for Mecca has doubled this year and has so far reached 6,263. The pilgrims include inhabitants from Jerusalem, Nazareth, the area of Hadera, 'Akko and other locations. This was reported by the assistant director general of the Interior Ministry, Mrs Jehudit Huebner."]

SINAI GHANAIAN BATTALION JOINING UNIFIL IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA140713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 14 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The Ghanaian battalion that had been stationed with the UN force in the Sinai last night began moving toward southern Lebanon. The Ghanaian soldiers will join the UNIFIL force there.

BRIEFS

NEW IDF INTELLIGENCE CHIEF--Colonel (Reserves) Tzvi Shiler has been appointed chief of the IDF Intelligence Branch. He will replace Brig Gen Hayim Binyamini. Tzvi Shiler left military service 1 and 1/2 years ago. He will rejoin the IDF very soon. He will assume his duties on 21 September and will be appointed brigadier general. [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Sep 79 p 4 TA]

BEHESHTI CRITICIZES BAZARGAN REMARKS ON COUNCIL OF EXPERTS

LD132030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1033 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, as you were informed at the outset of this hour's news transmission, principle five of the draft constituion was passed by yesterday's session of the council for the final study of the constitution. During that session Ayatollah Dr Beheshti made a speech which, by broadcasting parts of it, will conclude this hour's news transmission of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. May God protect you.

[Beheshti--begin recording] Students, academics and members of the Scientific Council of the Technical College of Tehran University, I have written something here now which I will read to you. In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "To God we belong, and to Him we return." [holy Koran, chapter II, verse 156]

Students, academics and members of the Scientific Council of the Technical College of Tehran University, on the passing of the indefatigable mojahed, the great exegete and the abu dharr of the era [referring to Ayatollah Taleqani and likening him to Abu Dharr al-Ghaffari, one of the companions of the prophet] I beg to offer heartfelt condolences to the presence of the imam, the nation and members of the council.

It is hoped that the path of this searcher for right will continue and that his last testament pertaining to the necessity of setting up councils will enjoy the support of the esteemed members of the Council of Experts. "And praise be to Him: He giveth life and death and giveth death and life. He is alive and deathless. In His hand lies goodness, and He is capable of doing everything."

Brothers and sisters who have written this note [as heard] and other brothers and sisters throughout Iran, on principle the path to our Islamic revolution has been, is and shall be one path. No matter how great the losses, the path, the leadership and the path searchers, who constitute the spirit, the light and guiding torch of this path, are so genuine, deep-rooted and great that let us hope that our path and aspirations will never be beset with dimunition as a result of the losses.

In your note and also in the speeches made by certain speakers at Tehran University and in certain placards a certain anxiety was expressed as to what would be the fate of the role of the councils. It is a cause for surprise to me and to our friends as to the origin of this anxiety and from whence it draws its strength.

The Council of the Iranian Revolution in its session of 24 June 1979, that is, over 2 and 1/2 months ago, worked out, approved and communicated to the government the bill for setting up the councils, after realizing its necessity in this phase of the revolution and following the behest by the imam and the wish of our revolutionary people--ask the government why after the passage of over 2 and 1/2 months it has not put into effect this bill! The bill is in my hand and this is the signature and seal of the Council of the Revolution. This is a full-fledged bill. Allow me to read only the first article, the first part: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The law on local councils. Article one. In pursuance of the [Koran] verse "who conduct their affairs by mutual consultation" [holy Koran, chapter XLII, part of verse 38] and the principle of the councils in the constitution--that is, the self-same constitution, the draft of which was worked out at the time--the village, subdistrict, city, district and provincial councils are to be set up throughout the country in accordance with their geographical and political distribution specified by law.

This was article 1--right up to article 18--there are a total of 18 articles. And finally, there is this bit of handritten addendum to the text of the bill, which stipulates that the minimum age of the elector should be 18 years of age, noting that the minimum age of the elector should be 16 complete years. This law, together with the said amendment, was approved at the session of the Council of the Islamic Revolution on 24 June 1979 and was signed and communicated to the government on 28 June 1979.

The government on 16 July 1979, that is, 18 days later after the communication of the above and 20, 21 [as heard] days after its approval, sent the following letter to the Revolution Council: The Council of Islamic Revolution. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the viewpoints of the Interior Ministry pertaining to carrying out the elections in accordance with the law on the local councils. Peace be upon you.

Our nation and our educated people, what are they worried about?

Much more surprising to me and to our friends was the expression of anxiety by Engineer Bazargan, the esteemed prime minister, for whom we have affection, in his speech yesterday whereby one could detect from him, from his speech some anxiety about the work of the Council of the Experts! What is he anxious about? Is he anxious because the genuinely elected representatives of millions of revolutionary Muslims have gathered here in order to study and approve the constitution in accordance with the genuine teachings of Islam? Or is he anxious because the important question of the councils is to be decisively sorted out once and for all? In this world of comrades in arms, we certainly have not harbored anything like this for our friends.

Throughout his several-months-old government--as it is a government elected by us, elected by the imam, elected by the nation and us through the imam--proposed by the Revolution Council, we have constantly deemed, deem and shall deem it as our duty to assist him in his onerously responsible role. But he has the same mutual commitment to us, to the Council of Revolution, to the Council of Experts and to the elected representatives of the nation. What is the meaning of putting forward and proposing these issues in our inflamed society? Could this be tantamount to condoling our mourning and troubled nation in its loss of a scholar and leader? This nation should be told something to increase its calm and not its anxiety. Where is it customary to make anxious those who have been beset with a calamity and who are in mourning?

In accordance with the duties which I shoulder, whether in the Revolution Council or in this dear and esteemed council, and with the support which I enjoy from my friends everywhere, I candidly and decisively declare to our nation, to the dear educated sons of our nation and to the highly esteemed academics in our society that there is no cause for any anxiety whatsoever. There is no place for any anxeity. Here we discuss freely all the issues and there are fluctuations in this discussion: Sometimes it goes this side or that side. Only the result of the task at hand should be pleasing. Out of the principles which have so far been approved by this council, can there be anything which could cause the least bit of aniexty observed by our nation, by our educated lot and by our revolutinary society?

We remain loyal to the covenant which we have made in our life with Islam, the Creator and the creation. This has been a covenant between us and God and His creation at God's behest. With our entire existence, we will strive in order to preserve the genuine Islamic nature of our revolution and society.

Along this divine straight path and way we are confident that all the hearts, thoughts and pure sentiments, thinking brains and formidable arms of the sundry generations and segments of Iran's Islamic society and the world Muslims and meek will be with us; and we are confident that along this path we will not lose any valuable essence, man or group. On the contrary, it is only on this basis and along this path that we will be able to enjoy the support, help and cooperation on the basis of piety and goodness by those who are endowed with piety and goodness, whether they be men or women, old or young, workers or farmers, artisans, students, pupils, educationists, academics, educated and uneducated, religious leader or otherwise.

The day we stepped along the path of this revolution, we did so with such a reliance on and trust in God; and with such a reliance and trust, to the very end so long as we live, we shall continue our path.

We have stepped along the path of the Islamic revolution which does not compromise with any deviationist tune and we will continue to be steadfast and direct along this path.

Now if our dear delegators and electors see the least shortcoming in this tempo of ours, then let them communicate their ideas to us as of tomorrow by any means at their disposal. On the other hand, if they find this path a solid divine path, then they should not have the least bit of worry and anxiety.

In this very open and general forum, which is taking place in front of the ears and eyes of our nation, permit me to ask you dear representatives whether you all confirm what I have already begged to inform you: [prolonged cheers] Thank you.

Well, I once again emphasize this since the enemies of the Iranian revolution should know that neither yesterday's speech by our brother, Engineer Bazargan, nor my humble words today will produce a chink or schism in our ranks. I have humbly said these things only in order to explain, elucidate and throw light on things for the benefit of our dear nation.

Before coming to the session today, I said to our brother, Dr Sheybani, that we always have preferred that should such problems crop up to overlook them in the first place so that our nation does not think that there is some argument going on. Now, too, I say candidly, indeed I speak what is going on in my heart, there is no trace of any squabble. This does not exist. He, this pioneer, vanguard and dear brother of ours, this struggling, dear old man, in his address, for whatever reason, said something. It became necessary, however, that our nation should be clearly informed about what concerns this ambiguous issue; and these humble words of mine and support of the friends are nothing and can be nothing but an elucidation of an ambiguous issue for the benefit of our nation. As for those people who might imagine that these words of support from our friends and these elucidations from me are indicative of the least schism and chink in the struggle and in the continuation of our work along the path of revolution, I once again declare that I hope that the enemies of the revolution take their wish for such schisms to the grave. [prolonged cheers] [end recording]

BAZARGAN SPEECH AT MEMORIAL MEETING FOR TALEQANI

LD132312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan at 11 September memorial meeting for Ayatollah Taleqani at Tehran University--recorded]

[Excerpts] As for how and why cooperation between Taleqani and me began, actually this cooperation started even before we were conceived.

The reason for our cooperation, which indeed was not peculiar to us alone, was because both of us shared a common sense of belonging, a common passion, a common commitment. We belonged to a unique spatial-temporal factor; we were affected by governing factors and causes; we were committed to do the necessary and appropriate things.

Now what period are we talking about? I am referring to a sense of belonging to a particular period in Iranian history. This was an extremely revolutionary, transforming and fateful period for Iran. The nucleous and foundation of the period were conceived in that particular period in Iran's history. The inception and cause of this period is to be found in the attention and domination of Europe and the West over Iran during the past 2 and 1/2 centuries. This is what is erroneously referred to in the case of Iran as foreign colonialism. However, the attention and domination referred to were intertwined with endeavors made by the Iranians themselves, and this is the other side of the coin. At any rate, the outcome of this fusion, that is the attention and domination of the West and internal endeavors by the Iranians and the Muslims against this, led to considerable gifts, both good and bad. However, the greatest and most valuable of these gifts was the awakening and creation of dynamism in the East, including Iran--this is what is commonly referred to as blessing in disguise.

The late Taleqani used to say: This is a world consisting of eaters and the eatable. In this world of ours there is no such thing as [words indistinct]; however, we must look after our own interests; we must not let ourselves to be devoured; we do not have to be the eater, but we must not let ourselves be devoured either. Well, if they [the West] were capable of establishing domination and occupation over us, then we would have become a colony, like India, like Indonesia or Algeria. However, for certain reasons this did not materialize in Iran. Consequently, the use of the word colonialism in the case of Iran is utterly wrong. However, they did manage to establish domination over Iran in various guises; in what ways? They wanted to bring Iran into their own sphere of influence and thus through complete exploitation make maximum use of Iran. How? One way was to eliminate (?religion)--the factor and the source of resistance for Iran and the East, namely, Islam.

As you might have heard, as I have heard, for I have not read this anywhere, a British prime minister took the Koran with him to the House of Commons and, while raising it, said that as long as this book remains among the Muslims, we cannot dominate them completely. Well, you see? What did Taleqani resort to? What did he bring among us? The Koran. Not the Koran, as he used to say, used for reciting at gravesides and during memorial ceremonies, but rather the meaningful Koran, the well-documented Koran.

What we should do is to follow the practice which began with the inception of Islam. The prophet was not prejudiced; he was not against the West or against the Arabs. The Khandaq War was fought on the basis of a strategy and tactic formulated in Iran. Salman Farsi was an adviser to the prophet. Greek sciences and other civilizations were not rejected by Islam; what it did was to adopt them and purify them. When one looks at things from the viewpoints of strangers and aliens, one sees things which one used to ignore. Ask any stranger who comes to your town what he sees in the streets and people's features. No doubt he would tell you things which you, who were born and reared in this town, had not noticed. We managed to see Islam anew from the viewpoint of the West.

At any rate, nationality was revived in this country as a result of foreign domination. Before that Iran did not have a nationality; apart from Ferdowsi, who cited it rather infrequently, there was no mention of Iran in our past literature.

The Iranian people did not feel any unity. However, as a result of this very foreign domination as well as their self-seeking interests to promote their occupation, this unity was established.

Consequently, as a result of fusion of religion and culture, nationality took form in Iran after the so-called arrival of colonialism in Iran. Therefore, as a result of acceptance of receiving this adoption and selection, which proved to be useful and culminated in our revival and reawakening, first science, thinking and research emerged in Iran combined with some liberalism. Secondly, incidentally, do not forget these are the qualities I am attributing to Taleqani, as he was like this as well, avoiding fanaticism and (?persisting) on one's ideas are not enough. [passage omitted citing inquisition in Europe] Religion in Iran was being interpreted in the same way, but there has never been any inquisition in Islam; even if there had been any, it was very mild. Taleqani always adhered to the idea that a religion forced upon people is worthless before God and, accordingly, it is also worthless before the people.

The chador and the scarf forced upon ladies by threat and intimidation is worse than going out without any veil.

Thirdly, the question of freedom and democracy. This, too, was the outcome of the East's influence over Europe. As Hafiz [great Persian poet] said: My heart was seeking the elixir from me; what it already possessed, itself wanted to find elsewhere. What transpired was that they [the West] noticed that we also had freedom and democracy. The holy Koran, Islam and creation are based on freedom. God allowed Satan to hatch plots, cause provocations, so that man could be free to choose. Imposed freedom is nothing but captivity. [Speech ends with four extensive quotations from the Koran and a great ovation by the crowd]

Bazargan Tours Sistan va Baluchestan

LD131949 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bazargan, who is on a tour of Sistan va Baluchestan, arrived in Zabol around 1100 this morning accompanied by the governor general of Sistan va Baluchestan.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, the prime minister attended a big rally held by the residents of Zabol.

The prime minister, addressing the crowd, stated: As far as the government is concerned, there is no difference between the Lors, the Kurds, Sunnis, Shi'ites, Turks or Fars. What do we mean when we say that the Democratic Party of Kordestan wishes to detach a large part of our country, that this is contrary to the unity of the nation and the country's integrity? What we mean is that we support the unity and solidarity of the nation as well as the independence and sovereignty of the country; we do not differentiate between the Iranian people. This is in line with this idea that we have allocated the equivalent of one day's oil revenue to the backward provinces, including your own province.

The prime minister then pointed out that more than three Cabinet ministers have gone to Chah Bahar and Konarek and have investigated the region's problems. More Cabinet ministers will be visiting these areas after our departure; similarly, further visits will be made to other regions of the country without discrimination.

The prime minister left Zabol around 1500 for Iranshahr.

KHOMEYNI ATTENDS QOM MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR TALEQANI

LD131138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to a report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, this morning a memorial service for the untiring struggler and great fighter Ayatollah Seyyed Mahmud Taleqani was held in A'zam mosque in Qom by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Mohammad Kazem shari'atmadari. According to this report, at 1000 this morning Imam Khomeyni took part in this glorious meeting. In this meeting the great religious leaders, the professors of the religious seminary and thousands of the various strata of the people and the mourners who had gone to Qom from different parts of the country also took part.

NIOC STATEMENT EXPLAINS PURCHASE OF U.S. OIL PRODUCTS

LD131253 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 10 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Iran Obliged To Purchase Certain Oil Products"]

[Text] Following publication of the news of the purchase of 400,000 tons of oil products and the reaction to this by people of all classes, the National Iranian Oil Company has issued the following statement concerning the measure:

"The purchase of oil products from oil-producing countries is in practice neither uncommon nor unprecedented: The oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf have purchased oil from Iran for many years to make up for their shortfall in production.

"The main aim of this measure is to create a reserve against a seasonal increase in consumption. The measure should be encouraged, rather than give rise to criticism. Since the level of production of kerosene and gas oil from the Iranian refineries has been unable to meet demand, owing to population increase and higher consumption, particularly in winter, quantities of oil were bought abroad in 1356 and 1357 [1977 and 1978] to compensate for the shortfall, and steps also have been taken this year too to purchase these products so as to avert a shortage during the cold season. Action is being taken now, in the summer, when prices are lower and better terms are offered.

"In addition to America, the requisite oil products are also being purchased from other countries. In all cases, the selection of vendor will be based on the most favorable terms offered. The reason for the purchase of the requisite products from a private, independent American company is that this vendor is a long-term, bulk purchaser of crude oil from the National Iranian Oil Company, and, therefore, offered the best terms of sale.

"Since even during the summer months there has been a world shortage of these products, and the number of producing companies is limited, the principal factor in making the decision regarding purchase was the price of the product at the point of sale, and the minor matter of transportation costs was disregarded.

"Total purchases of kerosene and gas oil this year amount to 400,000 tons, which is the country's approximate consumption for 1 week.

"With measures under way for the completion of construction and the start up of the Esfahan refinery, there certainly will be no need to import oil products as of next year."

"Unfortunately, shortages of refined oil products sometimes do arise, and this is due to the production capacity at Iran's refineries not matching increases in population and consumption."

NIOC MAKES DONATION TO HUMAN RIGHTS SOCIETY

LD131114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The NIOC public relations department has announced that 35 million rials have been placed at the disposal of the Iranian human rights society, so that on certain conditions it may place them at the disposal of families and individuals who were injured, have been physically disabled or have lost their jobs during the revolution. The list of expenses incurred should be sent to the NIOC.

Some 20 million rials, comprising the secret funds of the executive director of the NIOC, have been completely canceled. According to a report by the central news bureau, many other considerable economies will also be made in the allocations of this company, which altogether will exceed billions of rials.

ETTELA'AT WARNED FOR PUBLISHING OFFENDING PHOTOGRAPH

LD131007 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Sep 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Tehran Revolution Court Begins Warning ETTELA'AT"]

[Text] The following statement was published yesterday by Ahmad Azari-Qomi, central province revolution prosecutor:

"Following the orders of the imam and the general prosecutions office of the revolution, it was previously announced that newsmen should refrain from printing incorrect reports under banner headlines, sensational photographs, false news, or articles which corrupt the mind and produce confusion among the classes of the nation. The attention of those in charge of the ETTELA'AT organization is drawn to the photograph [showing execution of Kurdish rebels] printed on page 1 of ETTELA'AT on 6/6/1358 [28 August] which met with widespread opposition, and the newspaper is hereby given a first warning to take more care in publishing pictures and articles. If there is a repetition of this, more severe action will be taken."

REVOLUTION GUARDS TO INSURE SECURITY AT FRIDAY PRAYERS

LD131242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the central headquarters of the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards:

In His exalted name: Following the instructions of Imam Khomeyni, illustrious leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, concerning the leading of the Friday congregational prayers by His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, we wish to announce that law enforcement duties at these ceremonies will be entrusted to the guards corps. As the Friday congregational prayers are an important element in the maintenance of unity and strength of the Muslims and the crushing of the enemies of Islam, as the leading of the Friday congregational prayers was entrusted by the imam to the great struggler Ayatollah Taleqani, and as to follow the path of Taleqani and to renew our pledge with that fortunate deceased person the Muslim people will take part in these prayers to a great extent, in order to maintain order and to make the prayers more glorious than ever, we ask all participants for their cooperation and request them to make use of public transportation, as far as possible, to reduce congestion.

They should bring their necessary requirements for prayer and refrain from accepting water and food from other people. They should also refrain from carrying any kind of weapons. We request all committee officials not to interfere in the law enforcement procedure on the rostrum. Please bring a small radio with you so that you can follow the speech given before the prayers.

CONSTITUTION COUNCIL APPROVES ARTICLE ON LEADERSHIP

LD141032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] This afternoon's session of the council for the final ratification of the constitution had a different atmosphere, filled with grief and sadness due to the loss of a great teacher and an illustrious professor. A photograph of that great revolutionary and a mound of flowers had taken the place of Ayatollah Taleqani. In today's session of the council for final ratification of the constitution, presided over by Dr Beheshti, the question of "Velayat-e Faqih" ["the viceregency of the theologian"; also title of book by Khomeyni, arguing that in absence of hidden imam, his viceregent or leading theologian of the time should rule the country], which has been set out in principle 5 of the constitution, was approved by 53 votes for, 8 votes against, and 4 abstentions. In this principle it is said:

During the absence of the lord of the age [the hidden imam], may God Almighty hasten his return, in the Islamic Republic of Iran the viceregency of the cause of God and the leadership [emamat-e ommat] of the people will be entrusted to a just, pious, enlightened, courageous and wise theologian who has been recognized and accepted by the majority of the people as their leader. In cases where one person does not command such a majority, a council of qualified jurisprudents fulfilling the above conditions will be entrusted with that function. The method of the formation of this council and the appointment of its members will be determined by law.

PIRANSHAHR GUARDS URGE EARLY RETURN TO WORK

LD131246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Corps of Revolution Guards stationed in Piranshahr issued an announcement today. In this announcement, referring to the role of the Guards Corps of serving the people, the storekeepers of this city are asked to open their shops as soon as possible and engage in work and business so that preparations may be made for the resumption of the work of government departments. In this announcement, the people of Piranshahr are urged to take better care of their own property and the property of their friends so that opportunist elements cannot damage their property. In this announcement, the need for cooperation between the people and the security forces is emphasized, and it is said that according to the frequent utterances of Imam Khomeyni there is no difference between Kurdish, Turkish [Azarbayjani], Baluchi, Persian and Arab brothers and sisters and that the responsible officials in Piranshahr will try to repair the damage as soon as possible.

LABOR CONGRESS VOICES SOCIOECONOMIC, POLITICAL DEMANDS

LD130839 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Sep 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Resolution of First Congress of the Iran Labor Co[illegible]federation Founding Board"]

[Text] Workers participating in the First Congress of the Iran Labor Federation founding board announced their position in the following resolution.

"Support for the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni; the crushing of elements with foreign affiliations, imperialists, plotters of reaction and counterrevolutionary elements; recognition of the founding of the workers federation; freedom for workers' guild and political activities far removed from any sort of monopolization; participation of the workers' true representatives in the drafting of the labor law; the total purging from factories of elements adhering to imperialism, reaction and counterrevolution; effective nationalization of industry, banks and insurance companies dependent on imperialism; staying the hand of the plundering capitalists; equal pay for men and women for equal work; the securing and implementation of a 40-hour work week; equal holidays for both white-collar employees and workers; price controls and the cutting out of middlemen with the object of raising the workers' purchasing power; a serious investigation into the unsatisfactory state of Iranian workers' insurance, health and housing; prevention of arbitrary dismissal of workers and the employment of unemployed workers; determination of wage levels on the basis of the minimum wage as laid down by and approved by the Ministry of Labor."

In the statement the creation of "special forces" is seen as a means of doing away with freedom at places of work, and the workers demand the immediate cancellation of the approval given for the establishment of such forces.

The following appears in section 15 of the statement:

"We, the representatives present at the Congress of the Iran Labor Confederation founding board, having regard to the absence of a most rudimentary welfare scheme for retirement, insurance, health and housing for the brick kiln workers, and in view of the oppressive nature of this medieval-type work, carried out by these brothers for a tiny wage, earnestly ask the Provisional Government of the revolution to take urgent steps towards the ending of these difficulties, and in particular to lay down wage levels on the basis of a minimum wage approved by the Labor Ministry.

MIANDOW'AB REVOLUTION COMMITTEE DISBANDED 11 SEP

LD112040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Committee of the town of Miandow'ab has been disbanded by Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali and the duties of the committee have been entrusted to the Revolution Guards.

'PSEUDOCLERGYMAN' FOUND GUILTY AS SAVAK INFORMANT

GF120825 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 11 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court in Shiraz met and announced its verdict in the case of the pseudoclergyman 'Abdul-Khaleq Reza'i, son of Mohammad Reza.

On the basis of the documentary evidence on record, the above individual, in clerical apparel, had been officially hired by the defunct SAVAK and was engaged in activities in the Kohkiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmadi area as an informant for this infernal organization by giving written reports to SAVAK about the Islamic events and movements.

Taking into consideration the amnesty decree of Imam Khomeyni, leader of Iran's Islamic revolution, the court deprived 'Abdul-khaleq Reza'i of his right to wear clerical apparel for life and ordered him to repay all the money he had received from SAVAK.

Our correspondent reports that Reza'i was released from prison after having satisfied the court's demands.

ZANJAN COURT SENTENCES MAN TO DEATH FOR KILLINGS

LD130744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court of Zanjan, after 4 days of recess, met at 1800 yesterday. The court was presided over by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Asghar Nazemzadeh and it met to investigate the file and the accusations leveled against one of the lackeys of the hated former regime called Ya'qub Afrashteh. After investigating the accusations made against this person and hearing the complaints of his accusers as well as testimony of witnesses, the court started its consultations. After 2 hours of deliberations the court found him guilty of participating in killing, beating and causing injury and shooting at the valiant inhabitants of Zanjan. He was declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God and was sentenced to death. The verdict of the court was carried out at 0100 this morning. A stipend sufficient for the expenses of his family will be paid by the goverrment of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

KHALKHALI SENTENCES TWO LANDLORDS TO DEATH

LD131104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent, the court of Islamic justice in the city of Sanandaj, presided over by religious judge Ayatollah Khalkhali, has sentenced two big landlords and feudal lords of the Kamyaran region, Abbas Khan Bahrami and Ali-Reza Sanandaji known as Vali-Khan, to death on finding them guilty of violating the rights and honor of the people of the Mar Ab Alek and Seyyed-Esmail villages. The verdicts of the court were carried out yesterday afternoon with the participation of the inhabitants of the Alek and Mar Ab villages, which are under the jurisdiction of Kamyaran town.

The court also issued an order for the confiscation of the property of the two executed individuals in favor of the poor of the above-mentioned villages. According to this order, the property of Mohammad-Ali Khan, (Borhan Khan), Fariborz Khan and Rostam Khan Bahrami Kamanger, who are immediate relatives of Abbas Khan Bahrami Kamangar will also be confiscated in favor of the poor people of the village of Mar Ab.

SHIRAZ HONORS GUARDS KILIED IN MAHABAD FIGHTING

LD131046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Today the bodies of two Revolution Guards who were sent from Fars to the Kurdish area and who attained the honor of martyrdom 2 days ago during the attacks of the counter-revolutionaries on the radio and television station in Mahabad were brought to Shiraz. The bodies of these two guards, Nadeali Saman and Mehdi Razmkar, were carried from Sa'di hospital to Vali-ye Asr Square on the shoulders of their fighting fellow guards in glorious ceremonies attended by thousands of the people of Shiraz. The bodies of these two martyrs with crimson shrouds were sent from Shiraz amid the sorrow of the people of Shiraz to their birthplace, Fasa.

AFGHANISTAN

PRIME MINISTER AMIN ADDRESSES PUSHTUN TRIBE LEADERS

LD132245 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The participation of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, in the conference of the heads of state or governments of the nonalined countries in Havana, the capital of heroic Cuba, has been well reflected, which has not only (?arisen) the warm waves in the hearts of the toiling people of Afghanistan, but has also made happy all the toiling people of the world and everyone elsewhere has (?applauded) and expressed joy to the success of the Great Sawr Revolution. This was stated by Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and lomri wazir [prime minister], today in a meeting with a large number of the leaders and representatives of the various Pushtun tribes. BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and lomri wazir, today received at the Sawr Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a large number of elders and representatives of various countries, and addressed them with his valuable speech, which was received with long applause of the audience.

BAKHTAR correspondent adds that while lomri wazir entered the Hall of the Great Palace, the audience stood and received with long and warm applause. On this occasion one of the audience on behalf of others presented to Hafizollah Amin lomri wazir a bouquet of flowers. Secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, after accepting the warm feelings of the audience, made a speech which lasted 1 hour.

MEETINGS CONFIRM DECLARATION OF ISLAMIC ULEMAS

LD132224 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The declaration of the general session of the Islamic ulemas of Afghanistan was today confirmed and extended full support in meetings held by the ulemas, preachers, clergymen, and imams of the mosques. The meetings began with the recitation of verses from the holy Koran, and afterwards a number of ulemas, preachers, clergymen and the imams of the mosques in speeches shed light on the Great Sawr Revolution and the measures taken by our Khalqi state in the light of the lofty aims of the Great Sawr Revolution towards the interests of the oppressed people of the country, and considered them all in conformity with the principles of the holy Mohammedan Shariat, and the holy religion of Islam. They added that ever since the success of the Great Sawr Revolution, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under the leadership of the powerful leader of the people, Nur Mohammed Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, has performed in the interests of the people. It has [done] nothing whatsoever contrary to the holy Islam.

The meetings were held in the maidan of Kabul Province, (Mazian) and (Shinwar) counties of Nangarhar and (Chowderah) and (Inuntai) counties of (Farawad) and (Auchi) county of Qonduz.

INDIA

MISHRA NEWS CONFERENCE ON HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

BK131531 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1453 GMT 13 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Addressing a news conference in New Delhi on September 13 External Affairs Minister S.N. Mishra, who led the Indian delegation to the Havana summit, said the commitment given by India to the final declaration was to the principles of the nonaligned movement, reports PTI.

The issue of socialist countries as being the "natural ally" of the nonaligned movement become a subject of controversial debate, with some countries contending that the movement was tilting towards the Soviet Union. India does not accept the concept that the socialist bloc is the "natural ally" of the nonaligned movement as envisaged in the draft declaration prepared by Cuba.

In reply to questions Mishra said the final declaration of the Havana conference does not contain any kind of reference to the socialist countries being the natural ally of the nonaligned movement.

Mishra stressed that the Indian delegation had played a "constructive role" in several committees at various levels, as also in the drafting committees India had a role and it was reflected in the final declaration.

When asked why he did not reply to the Kashmir issue raised at the Havana conference by the president of Pakistan, the minister said India did not favour raising bilateral issues at the nonaligned conference. Mishra said he had a meeting with the Pakistani president earlier during which he discussed several issues. He said with Pakistan joining the movement the entire Indian subcontinent had become nonaligned, reports UNI.

On Bhutan's position favouring the seating of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea at the Havana summit, Mishra said he had some discussions on this issue with the Bhutanese delegation. The Kampuchean seat has however been kept vacant.

He said India was the only country which brought up the question of the Philippines' assurances to abolish the military bases in a certain time frame, reports UNI.

Mishra affirmed that we have the most cordial relations with Bhutan and nothing had happened to cause any concern.

Giving a broad survey of the Havana summit Mishra said one of the suggestions put forward and accepted by the conference was that a mechanism should be created to monitor the action programme at the highest political level. The guidelines for economic cooperation adopted by the conference were within the ambit of collective self-reliance envisaging fuller utilisation of financial and investible funds of developing nations.

In his view one of the major achievements of the conference was the adoption of policy guidelines for the reinforcement of collective self-reliance. The conference also agreed to pool the technical resources of the developing countries besides organising joint researches.

In the sixties Mishra said that stress of the nonaligned movement was on reduction of cold war tension and economic emancipation. Now in the seventies the emphasis had been shifted to economic cooperation since there was frustration among developing countries about the establishment of a new international economic order.

Mishra said the oil producing countries in the nonaligned movement appreciated the point of view of many developing counterparts that the developed nations had the means to recoup if higher prices were charged for oil. In this context the conference endorsed the suggestion of a global round of discussion to end the deadlock in the North-South dialogue.

S. N. Mishra said that he was not contemplating any visit to Washington to take up the question of India's two outstanding applications for the supply of 39.2 tons of enriched uranium for the Tarapur atomic plant. He was commenting on a report that he was scheduled to have talks towards the end of this month with American officials regarding the uranium supply which had not been forthcoming. Mishra said that he would be going to New York to lead the India delegation to the UN General Assembly session.

PROBLEMS RELATING TO PROJECTS IN IRAN RESOLVED

BK131045 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Problems relating to three Indian projects have been resolved following meetings between the Indian ambassador, Mr V.K. Ahuja, and the Iranian minister, The AIR [All India Radio] Tehran correspondent, C.V. Raman, reports that like many other projects, work on these schemes was also held up during the Iranian revolution. The value of the three deals is round 450 million rupees.

PETROLEUM SITUATION VERY BAD DUE TO WORKERS STRIKE

BK131642 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpts] The supply position of the petroleum products became very bad as the strike by about 11,000 employees of the Indian Oil Corporation [IOC] entered the second day today. The chairman of the corporation, Mr Dasgupta, expressed the fear that the position might worsen, further affecting the public transport system and agricultural operations. Already the strike has affected the Indian airlines service.

An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that the petroleum minister, Mr Bala Pajanor, has had talks with the union leaders, but there is no sign of a settlement. He said the state governments have already been alerted and they are asked to take necessary measures under the Essential Services Act to deal with the situation. As already reported, the workers have gone on an indefinite strike even though their main demand relating to pay raise has been accepted by the government.

A spokesman of the national association of Indian oil employees said that IOC employees from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Goa also joined the strike today. However, the president of the Indian Oil shramik [labor] union of the marketing division, eastern region, said that the majority of the marketing division workers in the eastern region are not supporting the strike.

Strike Called Off

BK140330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpt] Workers of the Indian Oil Corporation [IOC] have decided to call off their indefinite strike They will resume normal working from tomorrow morning. The decision to call off the strike launched on Wednesday [12 September] was reached late last night when representatives of nine recognized unions in the refinery, pipeline and marketing divisions of the IOC met the union petroleum minister, Mr Bala Pajanor.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY WILL NOT DISQUALIFY MRS GANDHI

BK131648 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The union law minister has said that the government will refrain from imposing disqualification on Mrs Gandhi from contesting the election on the basis of the findings of the Maruti Commission. Mr Kacker told newsmen that such an ordinance at this juncture may be construed as a desire to bypass the verdict of the electorate. He said the government would leave it to the voters to give their verdict on the Maruti Commission report. The law minister said, ours is not a government which believes either in imposing or in removing any disqualifications by midnight ordinances.

Mr Kacker referred to the incident when just 1 day before the hearing of the appeal before the Supreme Court against the judgment of Mr Justice Sinha of Allahabad high court, Mrs Gandhi changed the law to comple the Supreme Court to decide in her favor and remover her disqualification.

Mr Kacker pointed out that he had never said that the government had decided to disqualify Mrs Gandhi. What he said was that he is of the view that those who are guilty of such improper conduct should be disqualified from contesting the elections, but that, however, needs an amendment of the Representation of the People's Act.

Official Rules on Eligibility

BK131649 Hong Kong AFP in English 0649 GMT 13 Sep 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Sep (AFP)--Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her son Sanjay cannot be legally debarred from contesting the mid-term general elections in December, the high official in charge of preparing these elections ruled today.

Chief election Commissioner S.L. Shakher said only those people who had been sentenced by a court of law were ineligible to campaign in the elections.

Justice Minister S.N. Kacker in a statement last Saturday said Mrs. Gandhi and her son should be "disqualified" after Judge A.C. Gupta's report on Sanjay Gandhi's mismanagement of the Maruti company which was to have manufactured an Indian people's car since 1970.

Mrs. Gandhi and her son have been charged in several court cases, but have not yet been found guilty.

The INDIAN EXPRESS and STATESMAN, two big newspapers opposing Mrs. Gandhi, said in editorials that Prime Minister Charan Singh would make a serious political mistake if he issued an ordinance prohibiting Mrs. Gandhi and her son from contesting the elections.

The INDIAN EXPRESS said: "There is no evidence yet that the Charan Singh government is thinking seriously of promulgating an ordinance to disqualify Mrs Gandhi from contesting the mid-term Lok Sabha elections on the basis of the Maruti Commission report.

"That would be inadvisable on any ground. To begin with, there are constitutional doubts as to whether a caretaker government can issue such an ordinance," it said.

"Viewed politically, such a step would be even more questionable. By giving the impression that Mrs Gandhi's rivals are afraid to meet her on the electoral battlefield, it would only create sympathy for her and increase electoral support for her party."

For THE STATESMAN, "of all the idiotic ideas lately canvassed politically, including the totally zany notion of impeaching the president, quite the stupidest seems that of issuing an ordinance to debar Mrs. Gandhi and others from the polls... Above all, it would probably be worse than useless.

"Nothing would be more calculated to provide a rallying-cry for those already proclaiming to the proverbial sucker born every minute, that Mrs. Gandhi is being persecuted."

NEPAL

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS STAND AT NONALINED SUMMIT

BK111649 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 11 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi has said that the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries has further reinforced Nepal's view of nonalinement serving her fundamental national interest.

Mr Shahi, talking to the Radio Nepal representative, said that the draft declaration was approved by the heads of state or government coming from more than 90 nonalined countries to the principles of nonalinement enunciated in Belgrade 18 years ago. [sentence as heard] He said like other truly nonalined members, Nepal's policy is one of opposition to colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in all forms of their manifestation.

Pointing out that Nepal fully supported the need for a new international economic order and that it would continue to work in international forums and elsewhere for its speedy achievement, he said that in the achievement of a new international economic order Nepal expected the solidarity of nonalined countries in the struggle of least developed and landlocked countries for special measures to alleviate their problems as well as in their right of free and unrestricted access to and from the sea.

The foreign minister said that in the long drawn-out debates and discussions that continued in almost all day-all night sessions of the nonalined summit in Havana, Nepal took a rather strong and independent position on two key issues of the day--Kampuchea and the expulsion of Egypt.

On the question of the representation of Kampuchea, he said Nepal maintained that although on no account was she prepared to condone the alleged crimes of any regime, she was opposed on a matter of principle to the aggression, foreign intervention and any interference in the domestic affairs of one country by another either on groups of ideology or any other cause. He added that such behavior was inconsistent with the aims, objectives and principles of nonalinement.

On the question of Egypt's suspension and expulsion from the movement, Mr Shahi said that Nepal felt that suspension or expulsion of Egypt was not justified both on legal and political grounds.

Referring to Nepal's desire to be declared a zone of peace, Mr Shahi said that this would not only create a peaceful condition for peace in the country and the region, it will also promote development as desired by the people.

AFP: COMMUNIST FACTIONS HOLD PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS

BK091442 Hong Kong AFP in English 1428 GMT 9 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu 9 Sep (AFP)--The Marxist and Leninist factions of the outlawed Nepal Communist Party today organized peaceful demonstrations and mass rallies within Katmandu Valley and important townships.

The major shopping centres of Katmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur were completely on strike from 0600 to 1800, as per the appeal made by the Communist Party.

Public transport and commercial banks were, however, not affected by the strike call.

About 25,000 communist followers started demonstrating from Basantapur--the centre of Katmandu township--and converted into a mass rally at Itum Bahal.

Krishna Bahadur Shrestha, a veteran communist, addressing the rally at Itum Bahal strongly denounced the Indo-Nepalese peace and friendship treaty of 1950, which he described as an "unequal and one-sided" treaty.

Shrestha said: "Various governments in power between 1950 and 1979 have failed to scrap this treaty which has constantly endangered our sovereignty".

While criticising the 19 years rule of partyless policy, Shrestha warned the government that all the leftist forces in Nepal have come forward united to struggle until their five demands were fulfilled.

Their demands included the lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18, release of all political detainees, withdrawal of political charges against all political workers, and formation of a neutral government to conduct a "free and impartial referendum".

Helmeted armed police were deployed from early morning guarding the government buildings and marketing centres, but no incidents took place throughout the day.

Meanwhile, the local administration is reported to have arrested at least four communist activists who were organising a strike in the Katmandu township.

PAKISTAN

HAQ DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S., NONALINED

BK131147 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 13 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said that Pakistan feels more secure in the nonalined fold than as a military ally of the United States.

In an interview with the correspondent of the Los Angeles TIMES in Havana, he said that Pakistan's membership in the Central Treaty Organization [CENTO] was merely an eyewash and that being in CENTO, Pakistan was considered the cousin of other allies in the pact, which had been aimed at the Soviet Union. He said that by merely getting out of the pact we gained the good will of the Soviet Union.

The president said that Pakistan was happy with its security when it entered the Baghdad Pact, but during the war with India in 1965 and again in 1971 Pakistan was left alone. He said: If we quarrel with the Western world, it is over the accusation that Pakistan is trying to make a nuclear bomb.

PRESIDENTIAL ORDER SETS NEW ELECTION SYSTEM

BK140448 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The next general elections in the country will be held on the basis of the system of proportional representation approved by the central Cabinet meeting in Rawalpindi today. The chief martial law administrator, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, presided.

A presidential order, called the National and Provincial Assemblies Basis of Elections Order 1979, giving immediate effect to the new system, was also issued today. The order will have effect notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution or in any law relating to the national and provincial assemblies elections. Under the new system, the number and the boundaries of constituencies will remain unaltered. There will be single member contests in these constituencies as at present. Unlike other proportional representation systems, the political parties will not submit any lists of candidates. They will merely nominate candidates for the constituency election as they have been doing in the past. The voting will take place as at present. The voters will have the opportunity to vote directly for the candidates of their choice. However, votes cast for the candidate will be assumed to be votes cast for that candidate's party also. The votes polled by each candidate in a constituency will be counted and tabulated in the presence of the party candidates or their agents as under the existing system. However, the results of the elections will be frozen and will not be declared straightaway.

In the case of the National Assembly, the total votes obtained by each party within a province in the constituency elections will be added up, and on this basis the comparative party percentage of votes in the province will be calculated. The number of seats to which each party will be entitled on the basis of the percentage of votes will then be calculated. The winning candidates of each party will thereafter be listed in order of the percentage of votes obtained by each of them within his own constituency. For example, a person who has won with 50 percent of the votes cast will be placed higher on his own party list than another person who has won with only 40 percent of the votes and so on. An order of the merit of each party's candidate will thus be obtained and as many candidates from this list as the party is entitled to will be declared elected.

If any winning candidates of the party are left over because they are in excess of the party's entitlement to seats, they will not be declared elected in spite of having won their own constituency election. In those constituencies where a winning candidate cannot be elected because his party does not have sufficient entitlement, the number two candidate belonging to another party will be considered for election provided that his party has got sufficient entitlement of seats. If the number two candidate in a constituency is also not covered by the entitlement of his party, then the number three candidate will be considered, and so on. In the case of uncontested constituencies where no votes will be cast at all, the party to which the uncontested candidate belongs will get no benefit of votes toward the provincial total and the percentage of votes polled by it.

In such cases, for purposes of calculating the total percentage entitlement of the party, the candidate will be considered to have stood as an independent. This will, among other things, discourage the ruling party in future from arranging uncontested elections. The new system will not apply to the federally administered tribal areas where there is a limited electorate and where political parties do not operate. In these areas the system already enrolled will continue.

As regards the single seats of the federal capital territory of Islamabad, it will be linked with the Punjab for the purpose of calculation for party entitlement.

Under the new system, directly elected independent candidates will be considered to have been finally elected, and the votes cast to them and the seats won by them will not be counted in the calculation for the party's entitlement. In order to discourage splinter parties, any party obtaining less than 5 percent of the total votes in a province will not be entitled to be considered for percentage entitlement of seats and the votes cast for such party will not be counted toward the provincial total.

Similarly, any candidate who has polled less than one-eighth of the total number of valid votes cast in a constituency and has thus forfeited his security deposit, will not be entitled to be declared elected. The votes polled by candidates standing from more than one constituency will be counted only in respect of the constituency in which they have secured the highest percentage of votes. The votes in other constituencies secured by the same candidate will be treated as votes secured by an independent candidate and not taken into account for working out party entitlement.

PAKISTAN PEOPLE'S PARTY REJECTS ELECTION RESTRICTIONS

BK140240 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The central body of the Pakistan People's Party in Karachi announced its decision not to accept the recent amendments in the Political Parties Act providing for compulsory registration [of political parties with the Election Commission] and official auditing of the parties' funds.

AFP Gives Details

BK131345 Hong Kong AFP in English 1333 GMT 13 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Karachi, 13 Sep (AFP)--Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) of the hanged former Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto today decided not to obey the new restrictions for contesting the general elections on November 17.

In a lengthy statement issued here, the PPP central organisation, headed by the late prime minister's widow, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, said the recent amendments made by the martial law regime in the Political Parties Act were "patently unconstitutional and illegal". The PPP would not submit to the law about compulsory registration of political parties with the Election Commission and official auditing of the parties' funds.

The party expressed lack of confidence in the chief election commissioner, Mr. Justice Mushtaque Hussain, who in his dual capacity as chief justice of the Lahore high court had sentenced Mr. Bhutto to death on a murder charge last year.

The PPP central organisation said that the effect of the new law "would be tantamount to banning the political party and holding it ineligible to participate in the elections to parliament and provincial assemblies". It added: "This is an unequivocal verdict against the Pakistan Peoples Party".

The statement said the administration had no divine right to inquire into the assets and liabilities of a political party as required under the new law.

Since the promulgation of the ordinance requiring registration of political parties and official scrutiny of their funds several major political parties in Pakistan have announced their decisions not to fulfill these requirements. Among these parties is the seven-party Pakistan National Alliance which till a few months back had supported the military regime of President Ziaul Haq and for nine months participated in his government, but is now in the opposition.

Other parties, which have refused to register with the Election Commission and to submit their financial accounts to official scrutiny, mostly belong to the left-wing or have socialist leanings. Among them are the Pakistan National Party (PNP), the National Democratic Party (NDP), and the National Liberation Front (NLF).

However, the right-wing parties like Tehrik-i-Istiqlal headed by the former Air Force chief retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, and the Islamic revivalist Jamait-ul-ulema-i-Pakistan (JUP) have announced their decision to fulfill the legal requirements for taking part in the elections.

Failure to obey the new law would automatically debar a political party from contesting the general elections promised to be held on November 17.

ZONES MAY PERMIT LIMITED POLITICAL ACTIVITY

BK140450 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The chief martial law administrator has issued Martial Law Regulation No 47. Notwithstanding anything contained in Martial Law Regulation No 33, as amended from time to time, the new regulation provides that a martial law administrator by promulgation of a martial law order for purposes of elections to the local government institutions can allow such activity within the zone as he deems expedient. Such a martial law order shall cease to have effect 48 hours before the commencement of polls to the local government institutions. The regulation says any contravention of the provision of the martial law order promulgated for the local bodies election shall be punished as contravention of the Martial Law Regulation Number 33 as amended from time to time.